

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1854.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also develop upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-1m

The Battle of New Orleans.

Yesterday, the 8th of January, was an anniversary ever memorable in the history of the country—being that of Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans. Considering the relative numbers and state of preparation of the two armies, the defence of New Orleans by General Jackson, ranks among the very greatest and most important events in the history of the country. With not more, and perhaps less, than six thousand troops, chiefly undisciplined militia, behind the most hastily constructed and inefficient entrenchments, Gen. Jackson repulsed and defeated fourteen thousand of Wellington's peninsular veterans, under General Sir Edward Packenham. The British loss was about two thousand killed and wounded, all of whom they left on the field of battle upon their precipitate retreat to their ships. The American loss was very small, some seven killed and six wounded.

Although a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, some fifteen days before the battle, still that fact was not known at the time of its being fought, nor for a very considerable time afterwards—at least six weeks. The repulse of the British saved New Orleans from plunder by an army whose motto was "beauty and booty," as well as the whole South-West, from the imminent danger of a servile insurrection, with all its untold and unimaginable horrors. And although it could not have had any effect in modifying the provisions of the treaty already negotiated, and in which the British government made no abandonment of the right of search, claimed by them, and the insolent exercise of which towards American vessels mainly provoked the war; still there can be no doubt that the respect it enforced for the prowess of the American arms, has had more effect in restraining British insolence upon this and other points, where a different course might lead to the renewal of hostilities than all the parchment and red tape contracts in the world.

It turns out, as testified to by General Jackson himself, that the popular notion about cotton bales being used as breastworks in this instance, is a mistake. There was not a bale of cotton on the ground. Some bags of sand there were, but very few. The principal works were composed of two parallel fences, the space between them being filled in with earth; and even this was not completed—a part being only a single fence, and no filling in; but this was at the point least likely to be assailed.

We do not remember on what day of the week the battle was fought, but we question much if there would have been any postponing until Monday on account of the sacredness of the Sabbath. The work of killing is seldom postponed for any consideration.

The anniversary will be celebrated to-day in a good many of the larger cities. It should not be forgotten. On the last anniversary, Clark Mills' bronze Equestrian Statue of Jackson, was inaugurated in Washington City, and an eloquent oration delivered by Senator Douglas. We have looked at this statue of Mills' frequently, from all points of view, and we cannot reconcile it to ourselves that the best attitude in which to present the stern, collected old Roman to posterity, is charging about on a cavorting horse, rearing up on his hind legs, like a turn-out at a militia muster. Not so did he sit at New Orleans; nor did any such display crush the U. S. Bank. Calmness, dignity and cool decision should characterize any statue worthy of Jackson; all prancing or rearing is abominable.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Gas.—We have received some communications on the subject of the Gas, and the rate at which it is supplied by the Company to consumers, the writers of which find fault with the present prices as being too high, and, as they contend, out of all proportion to the expense of fighting with camphire.

For various reasons, we have thought it best not to publish anything upon this subject at present, but the chief one has been the very limited experience which either the Company or the citizens have had in the practical working of the matter. The company have not had sufficient time to see the exact notch to which they can reduce the price of Gas and yet save themselves; nor have the citizens yet learned the most economical mode of using the light. It would appear that the price—\$7 per thousand—is the same rate with that charged in Macon, Augusta and Columbia for Rosin Gas.

It is a mistake to suppose that light, under any circumstances, can be produced as cheap from Gas as from camphire. Experiments made some years since in Philadelphia, where the rates of Gas are lower than at any other point in the United States, demonstrated the fact that the same amount of light could be produced from camphire for some 20 per cent. less than from Gas. The greater convenience, cleanliness, absence of trouble, and freedom from accidents must commend Gas, and not its greater or even equal cheapness.

P. S.—Since the above remarks were penned, we have learned that, at a meeting held last night, the Directors of the Company, in consideration of the excitement which seems to exist upon the subject, and from a desire to give public satisfaction, reduced the price of Gas to \$6 per thousand, although \$7 is the universal rate in Southern cities and towns, where Rosin Gas is used. The reduction is made purely from the motives stated above, for not yet been sufficient to show them that Rosin Gas can be profitably sold below the usual rate—\$7.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

Snow.—It tried to snow here last Sunday, but after a feeble attempt gave it up in despair. The cars, which got in about noon had two or three inches of snow on their roofs, which showed that there was some snow up there. Merciful Moses! didn't it freeze last night? Didn't the old bachelors catch it? weren't their toes cold? Served them right—they ought to have had better luck.

The steamer "Union," of the New York and Charleston Line, has been chartered to proceed in search of the San Francisco.

The Perils of Journalism.

We question if there is any business in our country in which the proportion of failure to success is as great as in that of newspaper publishing. Few succeed in any degree worth naming; and the number of those who draw the larger prizes, or, in other words, secure eminent success, is as small as the drawers of capital prizes in a lottery. It is a striking fact, that there is not a single paper in existence here, now, that was in existence ten years ago—that the number of papers which have perished since that time is double as great as of those still living. Six have died; three survive. Very few of our papers throughout the State can date back ten years, and still fewer—not more, we think, than five or six—have these proprietors they had five years ago. For this, we might assign a good many reasons, but perhaps the whole would amount to the same as the verdict of the Coroner's jury over the unknown man who "died for want of breath;" in other words, they died for want of adequate support. We hope that this "dark age" in the history of the press of the State is about to cease—that it is to be a permanent "institution," instead of a series of mere experiments, and generally losing ones—that the inducements may be sufficient to attract talent, and retain it, until time gives back experience;—for it is a great mistake to suppose that editing alone requires neither training nor preparation, so indispensable to every other occupation.

One of the Bad Appointments.

That of George N. Sanders as Consul to London.—Sanders, it will be remembered, got hold of the Democratic Review some two years since, and made it the organ of abuse against nearly everything in the party that was respectable from position or venerable from age; he made it the organ of Filibusterism and of the anomalous cant of "Young America." In fact, the connection of Mr. Sanders with the Review tended to evil, and only evil—to disorganization in the ranks of the Democratic party, and to a demoralization of the tone of public opinion generally. How Mr. Sanders came to be appointed Consul to London, we cannot pretend to say; but however it was effected, it was a bad appointment, and his subsequent as well as previous course has shown it. In London, he has chosen to step out of his official line of duty, to ally himself with all sorts of revolutionists and revolutionary schemes, while he has become the correspondent, *over his own signature*, of the New York Herald, and thus the abettor and advocate of every notion subversive of European governments, and destructive of our peaceful relations with them. The President will certainly remove him; at any rate, the Senate will reject him, and the British government demand his recall.

The North Carolina Statesman.

We have received the first number of the weekly issue of this paper, published at Raleigh, by EDWARD CANTWELL and W. WHITAKER, Esqrs. EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., Editor. The semi-weekly will be commenced as soon as the Editor's arrangements can be completed. It is a very neatly printed sheet; with political views identical with those promulgated by Mr. CANTWELL through the columns of the Free Press during the canvass in this district last summer, to which we need not now remark, that our own views have been, and are directly opposed upon the question of the public Lands. The price of the Statesman is \$2 for the weekly, \$4 for the semi-weekly.

Latest by the Canada.

The reports of a bloody battle near Calafut are contradicted. Fort St. Nicholas, in Georgia, taken by the Turks from the Russians, has been re-taken by the Russians, the Turkish garrison having been surprised and slaughtered, only 80 having escaped out of 1,500.

Five thousand Russian cavalry attacked the Turkish Camp at Valee Doozee, in Armenia, but the Turks defeated them, the people of the country joining in the pursuit. The Turks lost one thousand men. Russian loss not given.

There is a deficit in the Austrian budget of fifty millions of florins. A florin is about 40 cents, which makes the deficit for the year some twenty-three millions of dollars. How Austria can get along with a permanent deficit of this amount occurring every year, we can hardly see. She does not dare reduce her army, and she cannot keep it on foot at its present establishment without bankruptcy. The want of money is at the bottom of the anxiety for peace manifested by most of the European powers, none of whose accounts balance save those of England, and her debt is so great that she can't increase it to any considerable extent without a revolution.

A writer in the last Standard, over the signature of "A Democrat," presents the name of our friend David Reid, Esq., of Duplin, as a proper person to bear the Democratic Banner in the next canvass for Governor. Mr. Reid is an able lawyer, a well informed politician, and a gentleman of popular manners—and, at the same time, a mighty clever fellow, and sound on the Land Question.

The first number of the tri-weekly issue of the Raleigh Star, made its appearance on Saturday, and reached us Sunday. It is a neatly printed paper, of Whig politics, exhibits considerable tact and industry in its getting up, costs four dollars in advance, and five dollars if payment be delayed six months. It is the only North Carolina paper published as often as three times a week out of Wilmington.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. WHITAKER, Market street, has laid on our table "GOSHON & TOWERS' Patent Arm Rest, or Penman's Assistant, for giving ease to the hand in writing," being, in fact, an elastic India Rubber pad, or cushion, made to fit on the lower side of the arm, and secured by an elastic strap going round the arm. It will save the coat-sleeve certainly, and we think will give considerable ease to those who write duddily for a long time.

SMALL POX IN DUPLIN.—It is to be hoped that the reports of the ravages of small pox in our sister county are very greatly exaggerated. The last report is that eleven persons had died, all white, but this is merely rumor, as there is little or no communication with this infected district. Among those reported, is Mr. Jarman, late C. C. Clerk of Duplin. The first case where the disease broke out was that of Mr. James Grady, Postmaster at Albion's, who had been out to Savannah, whence he no doubt brought it; from him it spread to several of his friends and relations, some of whom are reported dead. The mail route through that part of Duplin is suspended at present.

THE REVENUE CUTTERS.—The new Revenue Cutters, including the James C. Dobbin, were, we understand, built by a contract entered into under the last, and not the present Administration. The Dobbin is not rotten, or useless, save in her spars. If we understood her commander, Capt. SANDS, aright, she is otherwise good and staunch.

The steamships George Law and Star of the West, have arrived at New York with a million and three quarters in gold.

From WHITAKER's we have Geason, for this week, very handsomely got up—64 cents.

Also from the same. The Flag of our Union, published by Geason. It contains a great deal of reading matter.

The Nebraska Bill.

At various times we have taken occasion, when speaking of the outcry raised against the Administration by disappointed office seekers, to remark that the real test of the soundness of the President or his Cabinet, or of their fitness to administer the Government of the United States, was to be made upon their substantive and substantial acts, upon their measures and recommendations, and not upon the momentous question as to whether John Doe or Richard Roe should have the largest or the smallest spoonful of Government pap. The present long session of Congress will develop more of the real character of men and things, and leave more impress for good or evil, than all the noisy diatribes of all the noisy factionists in the world.

Opportunities, and as it were by express arrangement of some higher power, the test arises upon the bill creating the Territory of Nebraska, and providing for its future admission into the Union as a State. The Territory lies west of the State of Missouri, and north of the Missouri compromise line, and, indeed, appears to come under the provisions of the eighth section of that act, as follows:

"In all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Judge Douglas, however, in framing the Territorial bill, copies into it the language of the compromise of 1850 in relation to the Territories then organized. The Nebraska bill, as reported, contains the following clause:

"When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." It is not necessary to add, that the Abolitionists and Free Soilers are up in arms against what they denominate an overriding of the express provisions of the Missouri Compromise; nor that the Administration comes in for its full share of denunciation; nor that this measure is characterized as one of the consequences of General Pierce's election; nor that it will, in fact, be supported by every friend of the Administration and every legitimate influence which the President, as a co-ordinate branch of the legislative power, can give it.

We repeat, the President and his true friends, in both Houses, are pledged against anything like the Wilmot Proviso, in regard to any Territories or States hereafter to be admitted. They look upon this as the true spirit and vital essence of the Compromise of 1850. Upon this issue the true distinction will be known between those who really intend to support the President and the spirit of the policy which brought him into power and those who do not. Executive influence or no Executive influence, there can be no doubt that General Pierce is deeply interested in the success of this bill, the first and the great trial of the efficiency of the last settlement. With Free Soilers, as with other grumblers, he is willing to "take the responsibility," and the people will sustain him. Yesterday we published a pretty long article upon this subject from the Washington Union. In the present instance, the Union, beyond all question, speaks the language of the President.

Even Mr. Polk's firmness yielded in the matter of Oregon, and everybody knows that the policy proposed by General Taylor would have been equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso. The present President, a Northern man, and Mr. Douglas, also a Northern man, boldly meet a responsibility from which even Southern Presidents draw back. Will the South listen to the senseless clamour raised against its best friends?

Whereas.

The last Greensboro' Patriot brings the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Guilford, held in Greensboro' on the 2d, at which meeting John A. Gilmer did submit to the consideration of the meeting, a "preamble and resolutions," in which there are eight paragraphs beginning with "whereas," and fourteen "resolved." In fact, the Whigs of Guilford, and JOHN A. GILMER in particular, are plainly "resolved" fourteen times over, "whereas" one-tenth the space would have done for all the sense in the matter; as for the nonsense, that is condensed and double distilled. In glancing our eye over the first half dozen or dozen of "resolves," we notice the elegant and witty phrase "locooco," as applied to the Democratic party, repeated some six times. It seems to be rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue of JOHN A. GILMER, and treasured in the heart of JOHN A. GILMER, and patted on the back by JOHN A. GILMER, as the pet child of the sparkling wit and amazing invention of JOHN A. GILMER.

Resolution.

"Resolved," that inasmuch as the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasure of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States, for special and exclusive purposes in those States, is creative of unequal, unjust and improper discriminations in the use of a common fund; and, inasmuch as the precedent has been made and the practice recently obtained in the Congress of the United States, of granting immense donations of public lands to particular States for purposes of improvement,—the State of North Carolina, who, in the spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling, ceded to the General Government, a large and valuable portion of the public territory, is, upon every principle of justice, equality and sound policy, fairly and legitimately entitled to her equal share of the public lands.

This we need hardly remark, is precisely the same ground with that occupied by certain members of the Democratic party, or persons who, at least have been members of that party, and still seem to regard themselves as such. It is a plain party issue. It will be made against the party by its regular and avowed opponents; those who help forward this issue in company with these opponents, must understand the justice of that degree of public opinion which will class them with and treat them as opponents themselves.

Dr. DICKSON'S ADDRESS.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Address of Dr. James H. Dickson, delivered before the Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina, at the last Commencement. To say that we have read it with pleasure, would very feebly express our estimate of its worth, in beauty of diction, fluency of illustration, and aptness of quotation, there is everything in it to show the finished scholar, and in elevation of sentiment, everything that makes a speech a gem.

Raleigh Register, 7th inst.

We received a copy of this address some time since, but in the press of other matters, were unable to read it until very recently. In all that the Register says we fully concur. Indeed, highly as we had heard Dr. Dickson's Address spoken of, yet did a personal acquaintance disappointed us by exhibiting something so far above the usual standard of such productions that we hope it will remain as a model and incentive to excellence on future occasions of a similar character.

The Weather.

We venture to say, that so gloomy a day is by no means suited to the successful cultivation of dried grass, commonly known as hay. because, according to the ancient proverb, the proper time to cure that cow and horse sustaining herb, is when the sun shows his face with a most peculiar and imitable grace of his own,—in fact, when he shines, drying mud in the gutters, and clothes upon lines.

But this morning and a great part of last night, the rain and wind wailed and spattered in spite, wheeling and twisting in marvelous places, and always coming right plump into travelers' faces, taking the curl out of ladies' tresses, and otherwise disarranging their dresses,—which was wrong in the wind, which should be perforce to the fair sex, and grow mild at the sight of a—piece of calico, or such like "institution" when made in accordance with the feminine constitution; but against Bloomers and such like cattle, it is at liberty to wage a ferocious and most fugiferous battle.

We fear, that after the immense expenditure of electricity in the way of lightning, the atmosphere may turn too cool, which will be unfavorable to the Concert of that renowned performer on the violin, known as OLD BULL.—Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The San Francisco.

The following is the despatch announcing the probable loss of this fine steamship:

HALIFAX, Jan. 5, 1854.—A telegraphic despatch from Liverpool, N. S., dated yesterday, says,—The Maria Freeman, arrived here, reports that on the 25th December, in lat. 38° 20' lon. 69°, fell in with the American steamship San Francisco, with her decks swept, boats gone, and completely wrecked. She sent her assistance, as she drifted out of sight during the gale.

Lat. 38° 20' lon. 69° is said to be about 300 miles East of Cape Henlopen and 260 E. S. E. of Sandy Hook. She had on board 8 companies of the 3d Regiment of U. S. Artillery. In the list of officers of the Regiment on board the San Francisco, we regret to find the name of First Lieut. S. L. Fremont, Regimental Quarter Master and acting Adjutant.—Mr. Fremont is well known here, where he has connections and many friends. It does not appear that his family accompanied him. Strong hopes are still entertained of the ultimate safety of the Steamer, which was new, strongly built and ably officered.

P. S.—On further examination, we are sorry to find the name of Mrs. Fremont and three children in the list of officers' families on board.

From the Washington Union, 5th inst.

Further in relation to the Steamer San Francisco.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Navy Department yesterday:

Boston, January 7, 1854. The brig Napoleon, Captain Spott, arrived here this morning from Matanzas. Reports December 25th, lat. 28° 04' lon. 62° 40', fell in with the steamer San Francisco, Captain Watkins, from New York for San Francisco, in distress—masts and all above deck gone—the sea making a fair beach over her. The captain stated she was making water fast, and requested me to lay by him, which I did. Next morning she was not seen. She drifted fast to seaward.—When we spoke to her there were about two hundred persons on board. JNO. T. SMITH.

Marine Telegraph.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has directed two energetic officers of the navy, Lieutenants Ganevoort and Boggs, to proceed in the Alabama, (the vessel chartered by the War Department for the purpose of rendering assistance to the San Francisco), to the coast of Mexico, to advise as their experience and judgment may suggest.

The Secretary has also directed the sloop of war Decatur, now fitting for sea at Boston, to proceed in the search, if, in the opinion of the commandant of the yard, she can be of service.

The steamer Alabama will leave New York this morning on her mission, in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of War.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the steamer North Star, at New York, to be chartered, officered, and manned, and sent to the relief of the San Francisco.

STILL LATER.

Boston, Jan. 7—3 o'clock, p. m.—The mate of the Napoleon states that the steamer, and not the sea, broke over the San Francisco, that part of the hurricane-house was standing forward, and the men were cutting it away and throwing it overboard. Smoke was issuing from the galley. The captain of the Napoleon thought it safer on the steamer than on his own vessel. The steamer was on the south edge of the gulf stream, drifting outward.

HALIFAX, Jan. 5, 1854.

The captain of the brig Maria, at Liverpool, reports, that when he saw the San Francisco, the engines were not working, the smokepipe was gone, and the heavy gale prevented him from rendering any assistance.

Arrival of Steamer El Dorado.—9 Days Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th.—The steamship El Dorado, from Panama, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Golden Gate had arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, with the mail from that place to the 16th of December.

The steamship George Law had left Aspinwall for New York, with the mail and specie.

The steamer John L. Stephens, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco previous to the departure of the Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate papers of the 16th have been received. The principal items of interest relate to Walker's filibustering expedition. On the 31 of December he made an excursion from San Diego, where he had arrived a few days previous to the capture of the Governor, to forage. He was attacked by the Mexicans and defeated with the loss of 12 to 14 men. He and the rest of his party fled, and were pursued by the Mexicans into a house at Ensenada, where, at the latest accounts, they were besieged by several hundred Mexicans, who had cut them off from their boats and prevented them from reaching the Caroline, which was anchored near. Several parties had gone to their assistance.

The machinery and a part of the mails of the Winfield Scott were entirely lost. The ship had not yet broken up.

The Pacific Railroad surveying expedition was busy in the South, and an elaborate report was expected. Owing to heavy rains the rivers were high. Mining accounts were very favorable.

The barque Oneta sailed on the 13th with 250 filibusters and plenty of ammunition, the authorities making efforts to stop her. Others were preparing to follow.

The British ship Jenny Lind was lost in going out of the harbor on the 11th.

Some difficulty had occurred in the fire department, and 300 had resigned.

The Machine Shop of one of the Railroad Companies at New York, was burned on the 9th. Eight or nine engines were burned.

Mississippi Senatorial Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—A. G. Brown was nominated on Friday, U. S. Senator, from Mississippi, by a majority of two. Ex-Governor Foote departed the same day for California via New York.

ENGLISH STAMP LAW IN MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE.

Under a recent decision of the English Stamp Commission, the stamp law of 1815 is held to only allow the safe arrival of securities to be acknowledged as a fact, and that therefore, if the letter goes on to say the amount has been placed to account, it becomes liable to duty, as a receipt, while, if it states that the amount of a credit advised has been paid, it becomes liable to Stamp duty. In practice, the London Times says, letters, acknowledging remittances, have always stated the appropriation of the sum. Now, however, according to the law, being stamped by the Commissioners, if a foreign merchant in London receives from his correspondent on the Continent, or in America, a remittance of bills against a shipment of goods, he may acknowledge the receipts of the bills; but if he goes on to say that he has placed his letter requires a stamp. So, likewise, if he acknowledges the advice of a credit on his bank, no stamp is due; but if he goes on to say that the credit has been honored and the money paid, this subjects the letter to duty as a receipt. It will, therefore, be seen that a large body of foreign merchants must at once write their letters on receipt stamps, and that the correspondence of manufacturers, who acknowledge remittances, must be on a similar form.

From the Washington Union.

The Nebraska Bill.—Abolitionism.

It will take nobody by surprise to know that the New York Tribune is down upon Judge Douglas's Nebraska bill with its usual fanatical bitterness. Any proposition which had for its object the permanent removal of the country against the slavery agitation would excite the hostility and provoke the assaults of that organ of abolitionism. The fact that it has come forward so promptly to denounce the measure of peace and compromise so ably presented by Judge Douglas is conclusive that his proposition is regarded by abolitionists as a death-blow to their hope of making the slavery question available for future political excitement. The course of the Tribune more than ever confirms us in the importance which we attach to the Nebraska report and bill. In our judgment, the adoption of the principles of that bill by a united democratic vote would be hailed by the patriotic lovers of the Union throughout the country as the crowning act of our party. It would dispel the idle charge that our union at Baltimore was a mere temporary expedient to secure the spoils of office.—It would vindicate and illustrate the purity and excellence of the motives and principles of the convention which harmonized and united upon the principles of the Baltimore platform. It would prove to every member of the democratic party that the union effected by that platform was intended to be permanent strife and dissension in regard to the slavery question, and withdrawal from our whig antagonists the only capital on which they now seek to give efficiency to their opposition.

The denunciations of the Tribune are directed against that clause in the compromise, proposed to be inserted in the Nebraska bill, which says "with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

"When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The great principle of submitting the question to the decision of the people, when they are prepared for admission into the Union as a State, is clearly and honestly recognized. To this principle the Tribune objects, and denounces it. To this principle the people of the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

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